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WITHDRAWN

HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES

WAR COLLECTIONS

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HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES

MAY No. 7 1922

MR. THOMAS W. LAMONT, '92, of New York wrote, after this issue of the NOTES was ready for printing, a letter of which the following is the more important part. It modifies, in a most satisfactory manner, one statement in Miss Wood's account of the War Collection.

'DEAR MR. COOLIDGE:

* * * I have decided to turn over to the Harvard Library my complete file. It is made up as follows:

A bound volume containing the copies of 'La Libre Belgique' complete — 1914–1918 — Nos. 1 to 171 inclusive — and

Unbound copies — Nos. 1 to 115 —

As a matter of fact the acquisition of these unbound copies was much more interesting than that of the bound copy (the bound copy I secured through Cardinal Mercier's good offices). The unbound copies were secured by Father de Ville, a very interesting priest who was in and out of Belgium all through the war, had narrow escapes for his life in the work that he was doing in behalf of refugees, etc., and he dictated at my request, an account of how he got hold of these particular copies.

I am delighted to make this little gift to the Library if you feel that it is really of any service to you. These unbound copies were for a long time on exhibition here in Mr. Morgan's Library, and at one time six copies were loaned to the Belgian Exhibit which that government had in Washington for some time during 1918.'

MR. LANE presented a paper on the efforts to replace the losses sustained in 'The Burning of Harvard Hall,' in 1764, at the March meeting of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts.

* * *

THE VERSES which so adequately express the feelings of everyone connected with the Library when the Director reappeared, after his return from Moscow, were written by Miss Mary A. MacIntire, now Mrs. Flanagan, when Mr. Coolidge came back from his term as Exchange Professor to the French Universities, in February, 1914.

* * *

MR. CHARLES W. JENKS of the class of 1871 has turned over to the Library a number of pamphlets and papers from the library of his brother, Henry F. Jenks of the class of 1863. Among them is an interesting poster recalling Civil War days at Harvard, which reads thus:

ATTENTION!

The 2nd Company is hereby ordered to meet at the Gymnasium this evening at 6¾ o'clock.

Per order,

23 May 1861. Charles W. Eliot, Captain.

The Faculty on April 29, 1861:—

Voted, That the exercises at the Gymnasium be suspended for the present term, in order to give the use of the building for drilling the students in military duties, and that half of the Gymnasium fee be remitted for this term.

Mr. Eliot was at this time Assistant Professor of Mathematics and of Chemistry.

* * *

MR. EDGAR H. WELLS of New York is publishing a limited edition of the 'Bibliography of John Crowne, the First Harvard Playwright,' which was compiled for the second issue of these NOTES.

MARCH 13, 1922

Do you note the strange commotion
In the 'cat-room' and the stack?
'Tis our natural emotion
For sure, HIMSELF'S come back.

The classifiers scarcely take
Their proper time for lunch.
They're piling up the finished work
A most alarming bunch.

Miss Stiebel's ready filers
Are hustling trays like sin,
For nothing is more certain
Than "He's likely to drop in!"

The cataloguers come at eight
And work in wild relays,
Then stay until it's very late
These last two busy days.

The library officials
Are wearing worried smiles.
The boys so busy getting books
They block the stack and aisles.

Do you note the strange commotion
In the 'cat-room' and the stacks?
'Tis our natural emotion,
For sure, HIMSELF'S come back.

Mr. G. L. Lincoln of the Department of Romance Languages exhibited in the Treasure Room two interesting documents which he found in Spain last year. Both are of the sixteenth century, one signed by Charles the Fifth of Spain legitimatizing the daughter of Hernandez de Velasco, constable of Castille; the other confirming the election of Catalina de Guzmán as *commendadora* of the convent of Santa Fé at Toledo, and signed 'yo el rey' by Philip II.

* * *

The year 1920–21 was signalized for the Library by several very important accessions, but the figures for the year, which are appended to Mr. Lane's report, show that the growth of the collection as a whole was equally noteworthy. The University Library, counting all departments, now consists of over two million titles. The number added last year was 92,834, a figure that recalls Mr. Potter's discovery that the Harvard Library has doubled every twenty years since 1800.

The College Library, including the departmental collections, is now safely over a million and a quarter titles, of which 41,300 were added last year, representing an outlay (not counting direct gifts) of $73,396. The Medical School added 10,387, bringing its count to 107,000. The Law School was the luckiest, or most far-sighted, in taking advantage of the exceptional opportunities offered by the value of American money in Europe, adding some 30,000 volumes to its collection of 238,500.

The users of books in the Harry Elkins Widener building have now more than recovered the decrease during the years of American participation in the war. Compared with the first full year in the building, five years before, the known use by graduate students in the stack has grown from 11,269 to 21,983, and the use by members of the teaching force in their studies from 1598 to 2241. The only records that give a line on undergraduate use are

the figures of loans at the delivery desk (only partly student use) which have risen from 60,621 in 1916–17 to 70,559 in 1920–21, and those for over-night use of reserved books, from 18,769 to 25,705.

Equally impressive are Mr. Briggs' figures for stack users. Six years ago there were 643 graduate students and visiting scholars registered as authorized to work at the shelves in the stack; the number last year was 921. Of these, over 500 had places assigned to them, and were using the library regularly through the year. These figures do not include 540 members of the Faculties who are registered as using the Library.

* * *

MR. CLARANCE M. WARNER, the curator of Canadian history, a year ago took to Ottawa a long list of gaps in our sets of Canadian documents. He put this in the hands of Hon. Martin Burrell, the Parliamentary Librarian, who immediately got in touch with the several departmental heads. As a result we have been receiving many volumes and packages from Ottawa, and also long lists of available publications that are ours for the asking. At present writing we have added some three hundred pieces. A number of these are important monograph documents, but the greater part of them serve to complete sets already on our shelves. By far the most important accession has been seventy-four volumes of Sessional Papers, some of which are extremely rare. The material has not yet all been gathered in, for Mr. Warner is still corresponding in regard to important statistical publications and the publications of the Bureau of Militia and Defense. From this latter Bureau we expect publications that will form an important addition to our war collection. Our collection of Canadian documents as it now exists is probably as complete as any other in this country.

T. F. C.

M. Edouard Champion has been honored with the title of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. The citation gives among other reasons the fact that he is 'Correspondent à Paris des grandes bibliothèques et universités étrangères (British Museum,...Harvard College, ...); plus de 15 ans de services rendus à l'expansion française...'

The death of Edward Brinley Adams, '97, Librarian of the Law School, deprives Harvard of a loyal son, and the University Library of one of its most important and valued members. From his appointment in 1913 he gave devoted service to the library under his charge, anxious to improve it in every way and particularly to add to its splendid collection of books, which in his nine years of administration rose from 176,750 to 238,500 titles. His quiet manner and his gentleness of disposition won him the sympathy and affection of those with whom he came into contact. He will not soon be forgotten by his friends.

A. C. C.

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY NEWSPAPERS

BY GEORGE MATTHEW DUTCHER
Vice-President and Professor of History, Wesleyan University

THE discussion of public questions in the press was first carried on through the agency of the pamphlet, as in the period of the Reformation, in the Great Civil War in England, in the Fronde in France, in the movement for independence in America, and in the preliminary stages of the French Revolution. The demand for the more perfect correlation of political discussion led to the employment of the newspaper for this purpose. This was a gradual development during the eighteenth century but had its first full and free application in the American revolutionary period. The breakdown of the control of the press by authority in France on the eve of the Revolution, together with the general demand for information concerning the proceedings of the States General, later the Constituent Assembly, led, in the summer of 1789, to the appearance in France of a considerable number of political newspapers. These appeared first at Versailles, at Paris, and soon, with the removal of the Assembly to the latter city, in Paris only, and their main purpose was to report the proceedings of the Assembly. A few furnished reasonably complete and accurate records, with little, if any, comment. Others followed some process of selection and condensation suited to the purpose of the editor, and the interpretative function of the journal was accordingly developed to a greater or less extent. With the development of the various revolutionary organs of government, there appeared journals to report and interpret their activities. With the increase in the complexity of political discussion, the growth of political clubs, and the emergence of faction or party, there appeared other journals to report activities, to expound ideas, and to advocate lines of action. In time these

various developments led to the appearance not merely of the Parisian papers but also of a considerable provincial press, and when the Revolutionary armies began to overrun districts beyond the French borders, papers began to appear in the conquered territory, often in the language of the place. In the later days of the Convention, still more under the Directory, and rigidly under the Consulate, government control was reëstablished and the number of journals steadily limited. The five years beginning in the summer of 1789 include the most important period of the French Revolutionary press.

The collection of newspapers is too troublesome and expensive to be carried out extensively by private individuals and is a task rather of the library. Libraries which would have had any occasion or justification in undertaking such a task during the French Revolution were few. In fact, aside from the Bibliothèque Nationale, the British Museum seems to have been the only one to build up any considerable collection of them. The preservation of other files of the French Revolutionary papers has been due to the interest and diligence of individuals. It is easily conceivable that no one, or at most only the editor or publisher, took the pains to preserve and bind files of many papers, and these in turn might easily, in whole or in part, disappear before the ravages of time. In fact the preservation until the present day of such files, except by rare accident, has been due to the interest and effort of a few individual collectors, and these private collections have tended to pass into public or university libraries. The best such collection in the United States and one of the best in the world is that in the Cornell University Library, part of which was secured by the late President Andrew D. White in a contemporary collection of Revolutionary material in a Parisian bookshop about 1855, part from extensive purchases in the Paris auction rooms at various times in later years, and part through occasional purchases. This collection contains substan-

tially complete files of all the major Parisian journals but few representatives of the minor and provincial ones. The possibilities of finding these files at the present day is illustrated by the writer's experience during an extensive tour of the French provinces in the spring of 1901. He found 119 of the 127 volumes of the *Journal des Débats* for the years 1789 to 1799, part in a cobbler's shop, and part in a little music shop some blocks away in Caen. In neither case were the volumes on view, but were, by happy accidents, in each instance, rescued from rubbish in a back room. Aside from this stroke of luck, his only find was two volumes of a Nantes journal in a book shop at Niort. These were purchased for the Cornell collection.

In view of the rarity of these journals, Harvard University Library is to be congratulated on its acquisition of an extensive private collection through Champion of Paris. This collection differs from the Cornell one in containing few sets of the chief Parisian papers, but instead a wealth of the lesser papers which often ran but a short time, of provincial papers, and of journals published in the conquered areas. It is quite probable that several of these sets are unique and that others contain the only existing copies of certain issues. The full value of the collection could be determined only by careful checking with the catalogues of other public and university libraries, and by detailed collation of sets in certain cases.

American scholars are to be congratulated in having accessible three excellent and complementary collections at Cornell, Princeton, and Harvard. As the published catalogue of the Cornell collection is now out of date and as there are some sets in other American libraries, it would be a real service if Harvard, in cataloguing its collection, should publish a check-list of French Revolutionary journals in American libraries.

THE WORLD WAR COLLECTION

In the library pamphlet describing the World War collection in the College Library, it is stated that it is the purpose of the University 'to gather together a collection of books, commentaries, original documents, papers, etc. regarding the recent war, which shall enable students in future years to obtain an adequate grasp of the events, to enable students of military, diplomatic, and economic history to perform their researches at Harvard — in short, to present as complete a picture as possible of all phases of the great struggle which took place between 1914 and 1918.' It is needless to say that the collection as it now stands is very far from fulfilling this somewhat ambitious program, but as appears elsewhere in this number of the Library Notes, we have at least made an encouraging beginning. As the Curator of this collection, I wish to emphasize especially the importance, particularly to students of military affairs, of 'source material.'

In future years, maps, airplane photographs, diplomatic notes and memoranda, staff orders, regulations for the people in combatant and occupied countries, etc.— these, together with personal memoirs, must be the material with which the student of tomorrow will work. The library is perhaps paying more attention at present to the acquisition of foreign material than to the records of our own country. There will always be many collections, for example in Washington, far more complete than ours can ever hope to be in regard to the participation of the United States in the war, and Mr. Hoover's projected library will give a more complete and more general picture of the years 1914–1918 than any other collection in this country.

Harvard does not attempt to rival such collections, but it does propose to have within its library walls all the material which would form an indispensable part of the

war library of the serious student. Our collection, then, aims at utility and service, rather than at show or the pictorial quality of its material.

In carrying out this policy, we have been particularly fortunate in receiving from the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defense of Canada, a complete set of all Militia Orders, General Orders, Appointments and Promotions, Nominal Rolls, Casualty Lists, and Annual Reports for the years 1915–1922 inclusive. This material came to us through the kindness and interest of Mr. Clarance M. Warner, and its value to our war library can hardly be over-estimated. As soon as similar data has been secured for all the belligerent countries, we shall have under one roof the complete data for estimating accurately the magnitude and efficiency of the military effort made by each of these countries. It is, of course, our purpose to carry this into other fields, e.g., agriculture, rationing of food, the transportation systems, etc.

A great many individuals have been extremely kind about using the library as a depository for many valuable and significant war documents. These have in every case been marked with the name of the donor, or else labelled as merely loaned to the library. If we can increase this practice, it should make the collection much more varied and interesting to the average reader, than would otherwise be the case.

A great many of the reprinted pamphlets and documents used by the various Departments at Washington cannot be obtained at this time. Without doubt, these will be available later, and the library will, of course, make every effort to complete the American side of the collection, as opportunity offers. But for the past year it has seemed advisable, with the limited time and assistance at our disposal, to pay rather more attention to foreign material, which is bound to become less accessible as time goes on.

E. A. W.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR PAMPHLETS

FOR HALF A CENTURY and more, there have been stored away in the files of the College Library thousands of pamphlets that found no place on the regular shelves. Many of these were originally catalogued with full sets of author and subject cards, but in the reorganization of the catalogue, these cards were taken out and stored separately. Many others had no cards at all, but all were available to the serious-minded, patient student, if he could cite the author and title, by being bundled together in the alphabetic order of the authors. But there was no way of knowing what the files contained on any given topic. They covered a wide range of subjects that at one time or another had been of passing interest. The nation, the state, the individual, foreign relations, and even personal relations were included. There were pamphlets of educational, economic, social, scientific and historical interest; and there were descriptive, political, and biographical pamphlets. Some valuable engineering material was there. Particularly important was a collection on the history of religion in the United States. They presented practically a complete survey of American life in the early and middle nineteenth century.

About two years ago, Mr. Currier roughly sorted most of these pamphlets by subject and, except for a few that we have been able to handle, they are now in the stack adjoining room 91, arranged alphabetically under each topic. Some valuable pamphlets and broadsides were discovered. For example, one circular issued about 1795 by Barrell and Servanté, of London, offered American lands for sale to English investors. A report made by John Quincy Adams, from the Committee on manufactures, to the House of Representatives on the tariff question of 1832, has been characterized as 'one of the most remarkable reports ever presented to Congress.' The

petition of C. W. Faber and Leopold Bierwirth in relation to the war steamer 'United States,' printed in 1849, had to do with a steamer built in the United States and fitted out for warlike purposes for the German Empire, then at war with Denmark. This was 'a case on all fours with that of the Alabama,' says Prof. Channing.

When we found that Prof. Channing could make immediate use of the pamphlets published between 1850 and 1870, they were put to one side for his inspection and he had the good fortune to find many that had a direct bearing on the Civil War. A large number of these were the gift of Charles Sumner, who as senator from Massachusetts before and during the war period was in a position to collect much interesting material. These proved a valuable addition to his bequest of slavery pamphlets already on the shelves.

Economic problems, transportation, manufacturing, and banking are discussed in this pamphlet form. Some deal with problems of our trade with Canada, especially over the Great Lakes. Many are early railroad reports, now eagerly sought after, and some are descriptions of western lands, issued by railroad companies to induce emigration and travel over their routes. Addresses delivered at county and city fairs reveal the economic condition of the country and the tendencies of the times, and present ways and means of solving the most difficult problems of the day. There is also a great deal of political material, which includes speeches on pending bills in Congress, campaign speeches, and biographies of rival candidates, etc., which precede state and national elections. And not the least interesting are the public scandals, where pamphlets were written to answer some real or implied insult that had been published. And then there were replies to these answers. The Smith Brothers and the Charlestown Navy Yard scandal is a good example of this pamphleteering, pro and con.

We found two numbers of the Union Advance Picket,

Vol. I., no. 1, 2 (May 15, 17, 1862). This was published by the Union forces while in Washington, North Carolina. An engraved form, issued by the Confederate States of America, when filled out with name and date, gave the holder permission to carry on privateering. 'Executive general orders, No. 4' issued by T. C. Reynolds, Missouri's Confederate governor, in 1863, must be very precious. 'Resolutions of Wise's Brigade,' passed by the Department of Virginia, of the Confederate army, is interesting because it reveals an outburst by this brigade that was unknown to some of our best historians.

One pamphlet, 'A review of the article on Continental money in Harper's Magazine for March, 1863,' signed 'Antiquarian,' contained between its covers two letters in manuscript, written in 1867 by a very irate gentleman, Henry Phillips, jr., who was much peeved to think that Sabin in his 'Dictionary of American Books' should attribute the pamphlet to him. There were also many bills-of-fare that are of value to the student who may be comparing food values of the different historical periods, or to the person who thinks that the American table reflects the life and morale of the times.

In a similar way the pamphlets covering the years 1806 to 1814 have been looked over by Prof. Boyd, of Trinity College, North Carolina. He found much interesting material, especially on the Embargo Act and the Hartford Convention.

M. H. W.

THE WAR COLLECTION

WHETHER the war was caused by war literature, or war literature originated with the war, is a question that has not been settled to the satisfaction of anyone. It is certain, however, that the World War was no more than started before the Harvard Library was purchasing and receiving by gift a great number of books and pamphlets

on 'Armageddon,' as innumerable writers termed the struggle. With books and pamphlets coming into being overnight, called forth by thickly crowding events, any systematic purchasing or arranging of material was impossible. Practically every current book was tinged with the war, even if the war was not its subject.

With war material increasing daily in bulk, the problem of its disposal on the shelves loomed larger, and whether poetry and fiction, local history and economics, and other special subjects should be excluded from the war group proper, or whether the war group should be a comprehensive one, where would be gathered everything inspired by the war, was a frequently debated question. But it was found impossible during the period of 1914 to 1920 to give anything but the simplest classification to these books and pamphlets. No scheme of classification could be devised that would cover the ground until the war was past, not current, history. For six years, therefore, the war literature received by the library was included in the modern history group by the easy method of putting one book beside the one just previously received. There was a slight attempt at rough grouping, such as keeping books on the naval warfare together, the relief work, the personal narratives, and other special phases, which did help immeasurably later in the reclassifying. There was likewise a division of books and pamphlets labeled 'pro-German,' a division based on the war material given by the late Professor Münsterberg in March, 1916, with the stipulation that it should be kept together until one year after the close of the war. This proved an advisable arrangement at that time, but one which happily could be done away with when the war was over and the books were reclassified.

In the summer of 1920, the opportunity came to reclassify the large and by this time unwieldy mass of material on the war. A classification was planned as broad and elastic as possible, and decisions were made as to the

placing of certain material with other groups in the library where it was felt it would prove more useful. Thus the purely literary works, fiction and poetry, went into the literature groups. Books on the political and domestic phases of the history of an individual country during the war period were placed with that country. By way of illustration, material on the war activities of the United States and Canada on this side of the water are grouped respectively under the classification US and Can, while all material dealing with the United States and Canada's participation abroad is in the war classification. The same condition holds true of the other countries at war, the history of the military operations and campaigns going in the war group, and the political histories going with the history of the country. With France, Belgium and Serbia, countries which were invaded and where military and political activities cannot well be separated, the books have fitted for the most part into the war classification. Books dealing with Germany, on the other hand, have been of a different type. There was a great amount of material written in defense or accusation of Germany, some supporting her aims and ambitions, others denouncing her "kultur" and policy of expansion, as Richard Grelling's "J'accuse," and Houston Stewart Chamberlain's "Kriegsaufsätze." Both have been placed, not in the war group, but in the classification Ger.

In a few weeks the books were fitted into the new scheme of classification and there was a feeling of satisfaction in being able with a glance at the shelves to see what the library could offer on the different phases of the war; where it was well-developed along certain lines and where there were gaps that, now with the war over, and books coming freely from abroad, might be filled.

To try to tell what the library has in the way of war material would be a most difficult task, but a brief summing up may show something of the extent of the collection.

Beside books and pamphlets which poured into the library by gift, purchase, and even by capture (for I recall a good-sized lot of German publications rounded up in England by the British postal censor, and presented to the library after hostilities were over), a great collection of war-posters, songs and periodical publications has been amassed. The posters are of all nationalities, Russian, Italian, Belgian, French, American, British, Czech, Austrian, German, Polish. They appeal for contributions to the Red Cross and to war loans, they call for recruits to defend the country, and often they stimulate both contributions and recruiting by picturing the horrors of war. From our German agent, Harrassowitz, the library has received some twelve hundred posters. Nearly four hundred of these are picture posters, mounted, and thus available to users of the library. The nucleus of Harvard's poster collection was, however, given by Mr. Guy Emerson, '08. At present these posters are not available for use because in need of mounting. They have been spread out carefully and covered over so that they may not be injured by folding or by exposure to the light.

The papers published by and for the men in the service form an interesting feature. Among these are the papers published in the American camps on this side, generally known as 'Trench and Camp' papers. The library's file of these is very incomplete and it is hoped that gradually the wanting numbers may yet be supplied. The file of the 'Stars and Stripes; the official newspaper of the A. E. F.,' is happily a complete one. A periodical of great value is the 'Bulletin des Armées de la République' issued by the French government for circulation among the soldiers, finally censored and ceasing publication in December 1917. The library is the fortunate possessor of a complete set of this paper, including what is said to be the only existing issue of the last number, December 19, 1917. Moreover, there are papers like the famous or rather infamous 'Gazette des Ardennes,' published by the

Germans for propaganda purposes in the occupied territory of northern France, of which the library has a full set. A still more interesting publication, of which the library is lucky to have even a few scattering numbers, is the 'Libre Belgique.' This was issued by Belgian patriots during the occupation under the very noses of the German invaders, whose endeavors to suppress it were foiled repeatedly by the clever editors. It proved a source of keen vexation to the enemy and of inspiration to the Belgian populace. There is shelf-space in the Treasure Room stack waiting in the hope that we may some day secure a full set of this unusual and very rare paper.

A number of the big foreign newspapers are represented for the war years by files which are complete or nearly so. The London 'Times' is complete, also the Paris 'Illustration' and 'La Belgique,' a paper issued in Brussels by the Belgians during the occupation, November 1914 to November 1918, with the permission of the Germans. The Paris 'Temps,' while not complete, shows a good file for the early months of the war, which is true also of the 'Journal de Genève.' Of the 'Illustrated London News,' the Library has most of the numbers from October 23, 1915 to March 25, 1916.

As for the German newspapers, we have the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' complete for 1914 to 1918, and the Berlin 'Vorwärts' is represented by most of the issues from August 1914 to January 1916. The Vienna 'Neue Freie Presse' is complete for the years 1914 to 1918 except for the period from September to December 1916. The two Munich publications, always of great interest to cartoonists and those who keep informed on current politics, and especially valuable during the war as showing the German state of mind and outlook, 'Fliegende Blätter' and 'Simplicissimus,' the library has in full. Russian and Siberian newspapers in scattering numbers, published since the 1917 revolution and picked up by Mr. T. P. Martin and Professor A. F. Golder in the course of trips

to these countries in 1918 and 1919, have been presented to the library. Some few, as in the case of the Dalekaia Okraina, which we have for several months of 1918, run along consecutively for a short period, but for the most part the collection is made up of miscellaneous issues. These have been placed in the Slav classification. For the period during which Russia was participating actively in the war, the library has, among other Russian newspapers, a fair showing of the 'Novoe vremia,' complete for 1914 and 1915, July to November 1916, and with a few issues of 1917. On the 'News' shelves, arranged in portfolios to the height of several feet, is a great mass of scattering numbers of foreign newspapers for the war period, arranged in chronological order. In the case of all these different periodicals and newspapers, the library's aim, aside from the acquiring of publications not yet represented, is the filling in of gaps in incomplete sets.

There is much sheet music. Those who did not write a book on the war, surely wrote a song, and Harvard has 'Madelon,' 'Tipperary,' 'Keep the Home Fires Burning,' and countless others.

In the map-room there is opportunity to pore over war maps of all sizes and kinds. There are the relief maps of different sectors of the western front given in memory of Lieutenant Warren Eastman Robinson, A.M. 1914, and there are Philips' and Hammond's strategical war map. Moreover, there are the staff maps; the French staff map, scale 1–80000, the map of the Service Géographique de l'Armée, scale 1–200000, and the map published by the Ministère des Travaux Publics, scale 1–200000; the Austrian maps, published by the K. u. K. Militär-Geographisches Institut, scale 1–75000, and the map of Germany published by the Prussian general staff, scale 1–100000.

Cartoons and illustrations have played a large part in the war. John Grand-Carteret with his 'La kultur et ses haut faits' and 'Kaiser, kronprinz & cie.', has thrown a

revealing light on Germany's aspirations and ideas, as has also E. V. Lucas in 'Swollen-headed William.' Bruce Bairnsfather with his indomitable Tommy, and the Dutch cartoonist, Louis Raemakers, whose 'neutrality' was more effective than other men's belligerency, show us the allies' side of the picture, while numerous German cartoonists, Obszewski, Klette, Stieve, and so on, depict the allies, especially the arch enemy, Great Britain, in anything but a flattering light.

It has been interesting and enlightening to see the works which have been produced by defeated Germany. The leaders of the vanquished army and navy have given us their memoirs. Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and Falkenhayn show us the inner working of the great Prussian general staff and Admirals Scheer and v. Tirpitz present us with an intimate picture of Germany's naval warfare.

French war leaders have not found it so necessary, apparently, to write their lives and excuse their mistakes, but the library has the speeches of Viviani and Joffre on their American tour, and miscellaneous writings of Clemenceau, Millerand, Pierre Loti, and Deschanel, and the messages of Poincaré. General Madelin in his books on the war, has presented authoritative military studies, and in GQG, Jean de Pierrefeu takes us behind the scenes to show us a very human picture of the French army heads.

The part played by the divisions of the British empire in the war forms an important contribution to the cementing of that bond, as is clearly shown in such titles as 'Glorious deeds of Australasians in the great war,' 'What the Irish regiments have done,' 'Thirty Canadian V. Cs,' 'With the Indians in France,' and the 'History of the South African forces in France.'

The Italian, the Russian, the Balkan, and the Turkish fronts, all are represented in the war classification. The long series entitled 'Diario della guerra d'Italia; raccolta dei bulletini officiali" gives us the fullest kind of survey of the whole field of Italian activity. Books dealing with

the Russian part in the war up to the March 1917 revolution are in the war group, but the vastly greater bulk of material which deals with Russia since the revolution is placed with the history of Russia in our Slav classification.

The aerial and naval warfare have furnished thrilling contributions. The amazing development of aircraft and the chivalrous daring of air fighters are shown in the part that some of our American boys played in this dangerous form of warfare. This has borne fruit in such Harvard volumes as Victor Chapman's 'Letters from France,' and in 'Quentin Roosevelt; a sketch,' edited by Kermit Roosevelt. The solid work of the British navy is revealed by the pen of Admiral Jellicoe and by the books of A. S. Hurd. Our own navy is depicted by Admiral Sims, and more especially perhaps by the 'Naval investigations' of the Senate naval committee published in 1921. Of interest to Americans is 'Die fahrt der Deutschland' by Captain Paul König, describing as it does the voyage of the Deutschland across the Atlantic to the shores of this country and back to Germany.

If there is more of one kind of book than another that resulted from the war, it is the personal narrative form. Those who flew tell us about it, those who were prisoners, those who reported, and even those who merely got in the way. Many are very much worth-while — the books that Sir Philip Gibbs, Richard Harding Davis, Irvin Cobb, and Mary Roberts Rinehart have given us of their experiences, appeal to us all, and it is true that while we may think some might have refrained from writing of what happened to them, our ideas of war are clarified by such books as by no others.

A little different type of book is the memorial volume published by the family or friends, and usually containing the personal letters of the soldier. Here in the library are many such books, notably 'An American soldier; Letters of Edwin Austin Abbey, 2d,' 'Keeling Letters and Recollections,' 'Hilton U. Brown, Jr., one of three brothers in

artillery,' 'A Happy Warrior; letters of William Muir Russel,' Caspar Henry Burton's 'Letters, edited by his brother, Spence Burton,' and 'In memoriam, Arthur Sewall Hyde, 1875–1920,' all the more illuminating perhaps because they contain material never designed for publication. Often these volumes are limited editions, privately printed, and therefore difficult to obtain. The library is eager to have such books (and especially glad to get them when they tell the story of Harvard boys) not only because of their rarity and future value, but also because they form, in the truest sense, source material. Another class of books which the library is glad to have and for the same reasons, are the regimental histories, and the honor and service rolls of different institutions and organizations, such as the 'Memorial to Employees' of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company of Providence, the Pennsylvania and Boston University honor rolls, and the Liverpool and Glasgow university service rolls.

With the conclusion of the war and the sitting of the peace conference, world conditions were reflected in books like Hansen's 'Adventures of the fourteen points,' Baker's 'What Wilson did at Paris,' Vanderlip's 'What next in Europe,' and Gibbs' 'The hope of Europe.' The treaty with Germany is defended and censured in Europe as in this country, and the well-known French writers, Hanotaux, Lévy, and Bourgeois, have given us their viewpoints in regard to it.

There is no cessation of war literature. The library's collection is bound to expand, both from the accession of new material, and, it is hoped, from the gradual acquiring of missing numbers of incomplete sets, and of the less usual books which are more or less difficult to obtain because they are limited and out-of-the-trade publications. As it stands at present the collection is rich in material, largely available for use, and one which may be expected to become of increased value and usefulness for students in the future. M. P. W.

GERMANY IN WAR AND REVOLUTION

THE HARVARD LIBRARY has not attempted, nor has it the resources to make a comprehensive collection of all material relating to the World War. Through the loyalty of alumni it has, however, been put in a position to acquire special collections which in their several fields will, as time passes, be increasingly difficult to equal. Last year it was our good fortune to acquire a notable collection of some 29,000 items consisting of newspapers, handbills, posters, pamphlets and other fugitive material illustrating the war and collected in Germany. Closely following this, a goodly mass of proclamations and hand bills amounting to some 6,000 pieces was acquired by Mr. Ellis Loring Dresel, of the class of '87, during his official residence in Berlin and this was soon followed by a gift from Mr. Dresel of six bundles of similar material relating to the questions of Upper Silesia, the Saar Valley, East and West Prussia, Tyrol and Schleswig-Holstein. With these splendid gifts must be enumerated an unusual collection of posters collected and presented by Mr. Guy Emerson, '08 of New York. Only the first named collection is in shape to be used freely by the student, and this because it was possible to have the pieces bound or mounted in Germany. The great cost in this country of mounting and arranging has made it impossible as yet to make the posters available for ordinary consultation, and the fragile nature of the material which makes it inadvisable to handle the sheets has prevented even the Library officials from scrutinizing the collection carefully. Mr. Dresel's collection is fortunately provided with a carefully prepared table of contents and index and may be used under some restrictions, though before it is available for general use it should be put into condition for permanent preservation and safe handling.

One of the important features of these collections is the

wealth of periodical publications in newspaper form issued in Germany during the war and the troublous months that followed the November revolution of 1918. There are over 13,000 pieces in the section devoted to journals issued during the war, and over 2,000 for the Revolution, and they embrace practically every type of publication. Thus we find a goodly quantity of trench papers issued on all fronts with titles like *Der feldgrauer Bauer*, *Am Bosporus*, *Der Horchposten*, *Scharfschützen-Warte*, *Feldzeitung des deutschen Alpenkorps;* there are papers issued in the various armies for their officers and men and a glance at the lists reveals papers for each German army from the First to the Eleventh and a run of 161 numbers for the Fifteenth. In several cases there are long runs (675 for the Fifth) while in others there are but few numbers; on the Eastern front the *Feldzeitung der Bugarmee* (458 pieces), the *Putna-Zeitung* (154 pieces) and *Die Wacht im Osten* (102 pieces) are most worthy of mention, while the Austrian army is represented by 200 pieces of the *Feldzeitung der k. u. k. 4 Armee.* To these runs of papers the Dresel collection adds a bundle of occasional sheets issued by or for the soldiers at the front, and that the papers issued at home are not neglected is attested by the presence of a long run of the *Innsbrücker Kriegsflugblätter.*

It is probable that the papers issued in the occupied territories will most excite the curiosity of the reader today, and they are well represented in both collections. The Library was fortunate in acquiring a complete set of that famous paper the *Gazette des Ardennes* and now beside it will stand the hardly less rare *Liller Kriegzeitung* and other journals published in the territories occupied by the German armies, printed in a dozen or twenty different languages and including good series of the *Deutsche Warschauer Zeitung* and the *Curierul Dobrogei* published in Constanza in the Dobrudja.

There is not space here to describe at length the prison papers, papers published at home by schools, church

organizations, business firms and by various societies to encourage and inform the nation, but it is worth while mentioning that owing to the different methods adopted in forming the collections there has luckily been but a minimum of duplication, for while in the collection purchased in Germany the attempt was made to bring together as complete a series of each title as possible, the collector of the Dresel papers limited himself ordinarily to one specimen of each title and tried to include as many titles as possible, thus giving a bird's eye view of this phase of journalistic activity.

In the case of proclamations, however, and similar fugitive material not appearing in successive issues, the amount of material printed, and therefore offering possibilities to the collector, is so enormous that it is probable that but little duplication would be found in collections made by different persons in different places. Here is where the Dresel collection is especially rich. The first lot received from him at the Library was a big box containing a remarkable series of 2,300 proclamations issued in Germany during the war and immediately after for the benefit of the civilian population. It has not been deemed advisable to unpack these because of their fragile nature, but they were accompanied by a catalogue of the individual pieces and a glance through this box of slips shows that about 1500 relate to the war years and 700 to the Revolution. The war year posters contain the first proclamations declaring a state of war, and some others of miscellaneous nature, but as a whole they seem to relate very largely to such matters as conservation of food and industrial materials, price fixing etc., and the eye lights on such titles as 'Weihnachtsgebäck für Kinder,' 'Marmelade,' 'Hochpreise für Gemüse,' and 'Künsthönig.' The section devoted to the Revolution is of wider scope and, besides the proclamations relating to food and other supplies, it contains notices of political

meetings and elections, proclamations relating to police, returned soldiers, militia, etc.

Another section of Mr. Dresel's gift which excites lively interest is the goodly bundle of fliers dropped from the airplanes of the allies upon the German lines and reveals to us that 'propaganda' is like a two-edged sword and cuts two ways. While Germany was 'influencing' her occupied regions England was sending over the German lines a handbill announcing to the German soldiers that whoever will surrender to the English army will be kept safe and sound, warm and dry, and well fed, will be permitted to follow his civilian occupation and be well paid for his work, can write to his friends and children, save money and be returned 'gesund' to Germany after the war. Another begins, 'The English do not kill their prisoners. Do not believe the stupid tales of your officers,' and a similar message appears on a card dropped by French aviators reading 'German soldiers, it is an abominable lie that the French mistreat German prisoners. We are not monsters.' A small slip signed 'Trotzky Lenin' is dated January 6, 1918, and warns the German troops that contrary to the terms of the Russian-German treaty, prisoners are being moved from the Eastern front to strengthen the Western. Another slip written in French on one side and German on the other, describes the devastation of territory carried out by the Germans in their retreat in 1917, and warns the German people that they will be held morally, criminally and financially responsible for the damage that they are doing, that they will seek in vain to escape the payment for this crime. Then there are proclamations distributed by the Russians after the Revolution begging the German troops to desert and attempting to impart bolshevik and revolutionary ideas. In a quite different spirit is the hand-bill of 1915 recounting the Russian victories on the Eastern front and begging the Germans to throw down arms and desert to Russia.

The German translation of President Wilson's message

of January 8, 1918 is given on another flier with the parts underlined which, so it states, were omitted from the translations given in the German press of the day. Other bills announce the Rumanian declaration of war in 1916 and the retirement of Bulgaria in 1918, the latter headed 'Bulgaria determines to leave the sinking ship.' The entrance of the American troops into the war is the subject of numerous proclamations and slips, and a little booklet contains Count Lichnowsky's revelations, while a broadside printed in red and black shows the guillotine with Emperor Wilhelm ascending the stairs and a ballad printed in the corner proclaims that the 'merry widow' is waiting its victims.

Not the least interesting item is a fake issue of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. This copy was printed by German-Americans and German democrats in a neutral country in order that it might be put in the mails for circulation in Germany and escape the attention of the censor. In every respect it has the appearance of the regular issue of July 31, 1917, but the contents are entirely different. A brief notice on the first page, not conspicuous enough to attract instant attention, reveals the character of the sheet.

Mr. Emerson's poster collection which was described in the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* of Jan. 9, 1919, has been well supplemented from the other collections by seven hundred items, of which some four hundred are illustrated. They will serve the student who is searching for illustrative material and embrace the whole field of war loans, Red Cross activities, charity and relief, collection of metals, and food conservation, while several posters giving instructions in case of air attacks are interesting to look at. Further illustrative material is present in the scrap-books containing food tickets of every description with specimens of metal potato coins stamped 'Stadt-Hamm (Westf.), then there are blanks to be filled out by purchasers of hardware and other supplies, and handbills of

every description among which the following hektographed flier shows that some of the population at least took their troubles with a light heart:

Glaubensbekenntnis

Ich glaube an die Steckrüben*, die allgemeine Ernährung des deutschen Volkes und an die Marmelade, ihre stammesverwandte Genossin, empfangen vom Kriegsernährungsamt, gelitten unter der Zentraleinkaufs-Genossenschaft, gesammelt, gepresst, am 3 Tage auferstanden als Tafelmus und zum Aufstrich für Deutschlands tapfere Söhne.

Ich glaube an einen heiligen Profit, an eine allgemeine Wuchergesellschaft, Gemeinschaft der Hamsterer, Erhöhung der Steuern, Verteuerung des Fleisches und an einen ewigen Kriegszustand.

Bete und arbeite und sei nicht faul, bezahl deine Steuern und halt's Maul!

It is safe to wager that the portions of these collections that will be studied first will be those relating to the German revolution of November, 1918, and to the stormy months following. Here the Library has a mass of raw material to be woven into the web of the story of Germany after the war. In all there must be some eleven thousand pieces embracing political journals, posters, handbills and proclamations of every shade of opinion, monarchist, centre and Bolshevist, and printed on red, white, yellow, green and blue paper. Titles that meet the eye are *Hammer der Gleichheit*, *Der Galgen*, *Der Front Soldat*, *Geistige Arbeiter*, *Berlin bei Nacht*, *Der dada*, and our old friend the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* appears as *Die Internationaler*. Cartoons abound, many clever, others rude, and cubism is rampant; the *Phosphor* of Dec. 16, 1918 presents Frederick the Great accosted by William the Second who asks 'Was habe ich verfehlt?' and Frederick replies 'Zu denken, leben, und sterben als König.'

T. F. C.

* The war cook-books present in the collection describe many ways of serving up turnips as a table delicacy.

THE WESTERN FRONT

Specimen of a Detailed Classification.

When plotting out the classification of our war collection the question arose whether, in treating books relating to military operations in the several theatres of war, it was best to draw up a logical scheme of operations or to arrange battles, sieges and possibly campaigns alphabetically. The former plan was adopted, and, as a result, I worked out a brief classified scheme of the operations on the Western and Eastern fronts while Miss Wood drew up similar schemes for the other fronts. These rough schemes have in general proved sufficient to the present time, but before giving them final approval some verification and extension was undertaken which led to consultation of a number of works on the war, chiefly French. The result of this study has been the compilation of a detailed scheme of operations, of which a brief sample is here printed. This scheme has a vastly more minute subdivision than is necessary for the books now in the Library, and probably more than will ever be needed. It may, however, be useful for reference purposes to the users of the collection, and will certainly be helpful to the classifier when fitting new books into the scheme. It must be remembered, moreover, that a classification which seems detailed on paper does not necessarily appear so when applied to the books on the shelves, for the student at the shelves is of course not conscious of the many subdivisions not represented by books.

The whole Western front has been treated with practically the same detail as the sample shown herewith, and an outline of operations on the Eastern front has been worked out, but with less minuteness. In using the outline it should be kept in mind that the very limited time at my disposal has made it impossible to make an exhaustive study and that much labor would be necessary before the work could be considered final. T. F. C.

834. Western Front as a Whole (1914–1918).
.10 Bibliography.
.14 Documents.
.114 Treatises.
.200 Special.
.400 Alphabetic list of cities and regions through whole war, or very long periods.

.500 First Months of War (Aug. 1914 to 1915 campaign).
.614–620 Military operations to and including the battle of the Marne. General works including also such treatises as take the history through 1914.

Note:— The French army placed on war footing, Aug. 1–5; concentrated, Aug. 5–12; ready for action, Aug. 18.

Note:— Original disposition of French forces when mobilized as follows (Madelin i. 24):
Right: Dubail & Castelnau between Rhine & Moselle.
Centre: Ruffey (3e) liaison and to menace Metz.
Left: Lanrezac (5e) and Sordet n. of line Verdun — Metz.
Reserve: Langle de Cary (3e).

Note:— When German invasion of Belgium was assured English army moves to French left: Lanrezac moved to left bank of Moselle with his 1st corps (Franchet d'Esperey) astride the Moselle on his right; Langle de Cary faced Luxembourg; Ruffey faced north with his left facing Luxembourg.

834.700 Sieges and Battles in Belgium. (Von Emmich in command of German operations against Belgium; Gen. Leman commanding Belgian army).
.705 Invasion, Ag. 3–6.
.710 Liège, Ag. 4–15.
.720 Dinant, Ag. 15. Recovered by the French and retaken by Germans under von Hausen, Ag. 24.
.730 Louvain, Ag. 19.
.735 Brussels, Ag. 20.
.740 Namur, Ag. 21–23.
.750 Antwerp
.751 General.
.752 Special.
.753 1st sortie, Ag. 24.
.754 2nd " Sep. 9.
.755 3d " Sep. 26–27.
.758 Final attacks, Oct. 1–9.
.770 Ghent, Oct. 13.
.780 Bruges, Oct. 14.
.790 Ostend, Oct. 16.

835. Frontier Battles (Aug. 4–24, 1914).

.5 General. (See McPherson, 23–25; Madelin i. 24–).

.10 Special.

.20–.50 Personal narrative.

Note:— Original German alignment (McPherson, 23):
I. Kluck.
II. Bülow } Belgium border n. of Luxembourg.
III. Hausen }
IV. Crown Prince Albrecht of Württemberg: north half of Luxembourg.
V. Crown Prince of Prussia: south half of Luxembourg to Thionville.
VI. Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria behind Metz.
VII. Heeringen on the Saar between Metz and Strasburg.
Special: Deimling in upper Alsace.

.100 A. Gen. Dubail (le) in Alsace & Lorraine from Lunéville south (Vosges region).
Right: Gen. Pau in Alsace opposes von Deimling.
Crosses Vosges.
Altkirch.
Mulhouse.
Centre & left: Gen. Maud'huy (left opposes Heeringen & Prinz Rupprecht of Bavaria.)
Badonville.
Cirey.
Saarebourg: (taken Aug. 18, 1914 by Maud'huy).
Retreat to Meurthe.

.200 B. Gen. Castelnau (2e) in Lorraine, covering Nancy and Toul, opposes Prinz Rupprecht.
To Fenestrange (Finstingen) Aug. 18.
Before Delme and Morhange, Aug. 19.
Retreat to the Grand Couronné, Aug. 20.

.400 C. Ruffey (3e) before Metz, covering Verdun, and extending to Montmédy; and Langle de Cary (4e) vs. the Crown Prince & Duke of Württemberg.
General.
Battle of the Ardennes (Semois R.); Aug. 22 (McPherson, 26).
Left: Langle de Carey.
Right: Ruffey.
Right flank: Joffre placed a new army under Maunoury (6e) to protect Ruffey's right (Madelin i. 29; see also McPherson, 26 who says that Maunoury's army distinguished itself during battle of Ardennes and was needed elsewhere & broken up Aug. 26. Maunoury took 2 divisions with him when he went to Montdidier to organize the new Sixth army.)

.450 D. Lanrezac (5e) in Sedan, Mezières sector, against Bülow. Ordered (Aug. 15) across Belgian frontier to occupy angle of Meuse and Sambre from Dinant to Namur & Charleroi (McPherson, 26).
In position on the Sambre, Aug. 19.
Battle of Charleroi, Aug. 21, 22, 23.

.500 E. British concentrated at Maubeuge under Gen. French against von Klück, Aug. 23–25.
Battle of Mons, Aug. 23.

.550 F. Gen. Sordet's cavalry operations to coöperate with Belgian army. Except on Ag. 5–15 (when he was under orders of G. Q. G.) Sordet was under Lanrezac.

.600 G. Gen. Amade's reserve in region of Arras and Lille (McPherson, 26).

835. Retreat to the Marne (Aug. 25–Sept. 6, 1914).
.705 General. (McPherson, 29ff; Mangin, 29ff; Madelin, i. 47ff.).
.710 Special.
.720–750 Personal Narrative.
By sector
.770 Gen. Amade (reserve covering Rouen).
.780 Gen. Gallieni (at Paris).
.790 Gen. Maunoury (6th) vs. Klück's cavalry.
Proyart, Aug. 29.
.800 British under Gen. French.
Left=Smith-Dorrien. Right=Haig.
.810 Landrecies, Ag. 25.
.815 Le Cateau, Ag. 26: Gen. Smith-Dorrien.
.820 Gen. Lanrézac (5e) vs. Bülow and Hausen.
Guise. Ag. 29.
.830 Gen. Foch (9e).
.840 Gen. Ruffey (3e). Replaced Ag. 31 by Sarrail.
.850 Gen. Castelnau (2e).
Grand Couronné de Nancy, Aug. 24–Sept. 12.
.860 Gen. Dubail (le).
Trouée de Charmes, Aug. 24, 25.

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